FOREIGN NEWS

The Chatham Dock Yard—A Wealthy Pauper—Markets in London—Another Health Exhibition, &c., &c.

According to an official report on the customs at Shanghai, published last year, the number of foreign residents in the treaty ports was 4,894, one-half of whom were English.

About fifteen hundred convicts have been employed for the last twenty years on the work of extending and improving the Chatham dock-yard. The various undertakings are now nearly completed.

A national Scotch memorial to the late duke of Buccleuch, consisting of a bronze statue colossal size, will be erected in Princess street gardens, at Edinburgh, on a site which has been granted by the authorities of the town. The statue will be the work of Mr. Boehm.

Every common trade in Amsterdam has a government shop, at which deserving poor are given work in case of great necessity. The price paid them is very small, and the goods made are used by the government instead of being sold. The system is said to work very satisfactorily.

On the west coast of Africa fourteen German firms from Hamburg are now represented by sixty factories. Several Bremen houses are also established along the coast. These trading settlements have been formed in Sierra Leone, Liberia Akkra, Angra Pequeno, Gaboon, Lagos, Cameroon, Grand Popo, and elsewhere.

A correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* says that, though "the Thames is bad, it is real rose-water compared with the Clyde," and that he "was nearly poisoned with the frightful sewage smell of the river from Glasgow to Govan. It was not until we were well below Grenock that the sewage odors were lost.'

The war department at Rome has requested all Italian immigrants, settled in foreign countries, to return home and serve their regular term in the army or navy, every male 21 years old being subject to conscription, regardless of naturalization abroad. Italy has repeatedly refused to exempt her sons naturalized in the United States.

A wealthy pauper, a woman, died last month in London from injuries received through an accidental fall. She had received for years past 2 shillings a week, as well as bread, tea, and sugar, from the parish, and seemed to be very poor. In overhauling her effects, it was found, however, that she had accumulated the snug sum of $3,500.

According to a republican paper, crime is becoming more common every day in France. It is spreading "like a rising tide whereof the waves are often red." Twelve years ago the total number of offenses which came under the notice of the tribunals amounted in twelve months to 26,000. Ten years afterward—in 1882—it exceeded 18,000. The largest contingent of criminals was furnished by the metropolis.

The Russian ministry of marine has distributed among several learned societies a plan for despatching a Russian expedition to the north pole, starting from Northeastern Siberia or Jeannette island, discovered by the Jeannette expedition, and proceeding entirely on foot over the ice in several parties, with large depots in the rear. It is thought that there are many islands north of Jeannette island which may be explored.

In the middle of the performance of Wagner's "Gotterdammerung" at the court theatre at Munich, recently, a gentleman named Hummel, an architect from Vienna, suddenly became mad, and just as the music of the third act was commencing he made a violent attack on a lady who was sitting near him. Seizing her by the throat the lunatic nearly throttled her, when the police interfered and with considerable difficulty succeeded in removing him from the house. The incident caused immense excitement among the audience, and it was some time before the performance could be resumed.

There are fourteen markets of various kinds in London. The most important of these are: Farringdon dead meat and poultry market, Deptford foreign cattle market, and Islington cattle markets, fifteen acres in extent; Billingsgate fish market, and Covent garden vegetable market; and into these markets are imported annually for consumption in London about 800,000 head of cattle, 4,000,000 sheep, calves, and pigs; also 9,000,000 of fowls, game, and rabbits, over 100,000,000 of eggs, and a like number of oranges and lemons. About 320,000,000 of quartern loaves are consumed in London annually.

Already, while the health exhibition in London is in the full tide of its prosperity, arrangements have been completed for another great show next year. The coming exhibition is to consist of inventions which have been brought forward since 1862, and musical instruments and appliances which have been in use since the begining of this century. All applications for space, for which no charge will be made, must be sent in before the 1st of October next. Exhibitors will be supplied with motive power to work models or machinery free of cost, but they will be required to pay for any gas or water which they may use.

Henry Young, a farmer and small trader at Glin, near Limerick, who had taken over the management of a farm from which the previous tenant was evicted for non-payment of rent, was boycotted by the people of the town. Persons having dealings with him were threatened with death, and Yonng became so unpopular in tue locality that he went about armed. One afternoon a harness-maker named Brandon met Young, and some altercation took place between them. Young drew a revolver and fired at Brandon, who was hit in the temple. Brandon, who appeared in a dying state, was removed to the work-house hospital. Young is now in custody.

A drain-pipe which was in course of construction in the Rue des Precheurs, at the corner of the Rue St. Denis, Paris, burst the other evening. An immense volume of water immediately spurted up and inundated the whole locality. A gas-pipe then burst as the workmen were repairing the other, and it was feared for a while that the flames, which rose to a great height, would spread to all the houses around. An old man fell dead through fright, and a market porter who was severely burned died during the night in the hospital to which he was taken. Several firemen and other persons were severely injured, and it is supposed that there are still some victims under the debris.

The story of the wife of the Nottingham lace-manufacturer who bought as a costly Parisian specialty the lace which her husband had manufactured for a mere song in England, is now paralleled by that of a Dutchman who lately bought a kitchen stove at Paris at an enormous price. When the stove had to be mended, after a long journey to Rotterdam, the manufacturer who was intrusted with the task declared the stove to be one that had been made in his own factory. The Dutchman, nothing daunted, pointed to the French trade-mark, but was undeceived when, after removing the little iron mask, the metal trade-mark of the Dutch manufacturer appeared.

An Englishman giving the name of Lethbridge has been arrested in Paris, and is to be prosecuted on the charge of having wantonly and maliciously killed a rare bird in the Jarden d'Acclimation. The bird, the only one of the kind in France, was caught six years ago, exhausted by a storm, on the deck of a transatlantic steamer, and was presented by the captain to M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, manager of the garden. It was a harphang or snow-owl, known only in the highest mountains of Iceland. Three witnesses deposed that they saw Lethbridge poke his stick through the bars of the cage and beat the bird to death. This Lethbridge denied at the police office. He will be tried, and M. Saint Hilaire asks for 1,000 francs damages and the placarding of the judgment in the garden.

The lamentations in the Russian press, which have been loud and frequent, at the destruction of the forests have hitherto produced little result. At last the times seems to have come when something is to be done. M. Ostroffski, the minister of the interior, of whom the emperor said the other day, "He says little, but he does much," is at present using his influence with the railways to persuade them to use coal instead of wood for their engines. Several large companies have already begun to use Russian coal (from the Don), but the railways of European Russia still consume annually 2,200,000,000 pounds of wood, while only 2,730,000,000 pounds of coal are used. M. Ostroffski is also endeavoring to introduce coal into government offices, and has offered a prize for the construction of the best heating apparatus.

Wellington's Charger.

I was walking in the Strathfieldsaye Park with him one afternoon, when we paused at a railed off clump of trees. "Here," said he "lies Copenhagen. By the way," he said, do you know that the famous "Up, Guards, and at them!" is not my father's at all, but Lord Saltoun's, and the right words are, "Up, Guards, and fire low!" My father sat Copenhagen 14 hours at a stretch at Waterloo. He was a horse not much to look at, but of great endurance and spirit. The duke got him in Spain, and rode him through his Spanish Campaigns; he was very fond of him. For years before he died he was kept here as a pet, and the ladies were all proud to ride him up and down the terrace, in order to boast of having sat on his back. He was buried here very early in the morning. All the servants turned out, and to their surprise the Duke, who was then very old and failing, got up and appeared at the funeral. When the horse was brought out he immediately noticed that one hoof was off. He was very angry, but could not discover the robber. Some months afterward he thought he should like a hoof and had Copenhagen dug up, but his three remaining hoofs had rotted away. A farm laborer hearing of this asked to see my father, and told him that he knew the man who had done the deed, for he had himself bought the hoof for 3s. 6d. In this way the Duke recovered Copenhagen's hoof, which he had set (I think the Duke said,) as an inkstand."—*The Contemporary Review.*

Sunken Treasures

The list of treasure lost in the sea would indeed be a long and melancholy one; instancing for example, the *Madagascar*, from Australia, which, in the days of the gold fever there, having on board the precious yellow dust in enormous quantity, was never heard of and left not even the faintest clue to speculation as to her fate. And in later years the *Thunder* steamer, from Calcutta to China, with some £300,000 worth of silver, destined never to reach the expectant consignees, was supposed to be lying abandoned among the awful sandbanks at the mouth of the Hooghly, but, in spite of many rumors, never to be seen there. These are instances, out of many, of treasures never heard of. The wreck of the *Royal Charter* steamer from Australia, lost in a frightful gale on the Anglesea coast in October, 1859, with some £800,000 of gold on board, will doubtless occur to the readers mind, coupled as it was with such a lamentable loss of life. In this case, happily, a great part of the treasure was recovered subsequently, but there is still a fortune left at Moelfra for the fortunate being who can find it. In old days Vigo Bay had always an attractive sound to treasure seekers, from the reported wealth on board the Spanish fleet destroyed there by Sir G. Rooke 1702; but the infinite pains, money, and patience extended over its recovery have been thrown away, the silver (even if it is there, which is somewhat doubtful) obstinately refusing to make a reappearance in the world.

"Blind as a Bat."

"Blind as a bat" is an old saying so much the reverse of fact that it is not easy to explain how it ever obtained currency among people who had seen the animal. Nevertheless, bats are not dependant upon their eyesight for a means of getting about in the dark. They are able to fly with great speed and accuracy, to avoid obstacles, and to enter small holes without making the least mistake. Experiences have shown that this singular power of direction is due to a remarkable development of the sense of touch especially to be found in their great expanse of wing. Further, these animals possess large ears and curious nostrils, some of which are leaf-like formations of the most extraordinary description. The skin growths are all supposed to have reference to the skill with which the creatures wing their way in the darkest caves. Most bats feed on insects which they catch on the wing; some of them eat fruit, and a few enjoy a bad name because they suck the blood of other animals. Of the last are the so-called vampire bats, respecting which it used to be said that they fanned their victim with their wings while they sucked its lifeblood, but that part of the tale is altogether fabulous.

A Great Drought.

Richard A. Proctor says that the age of the earth is placed by some at 500,000,000 years, and still others of later time, among them the Duke of Argyll, places it at 10,000,000 years. None place it lower than 10,000,000 years, knowing what processes have been gone through. The earth must have become old. Newton surmises, although he could give no reason for it, that the earth would at one time become perfectly dry. Since then it has been found that Newton was correct. As the earth keeps cooling it will become porous, and great cavities will be formed in the interior which will take in the water. It is estimated that this process is now in progress so far that the water diminishes at the rate of the thickness of a sheet of writing paper a year. At this rate in 9,000,000 years the water will have sunk a mile, and in 15,000,000 years every trace of water will have disappeared from the face of the globe.

PERSONAL.

About the Prominent People of the World.

Miss Isola Van Diest is the first and only female physician in Belgium.

The revivalist Mrs. Van Cott has been active in her special work for nineteen yeaas.

A woman's beauty, Dr. Hammond says, is in direct proportion to the beef and mutton she eats.

The confirmation dress of the Princess Louise of Wales was of simple white India muslin, without trimming.

During his thirty years' career in Paris Aurelian Scholl has founded no less than ten journals, and has fought nearly twenty duels.

Mrs. Vincent, the wife of a member of Parliament, now at Newport, is said to resemble Queen Victoria in her youthful days.

The famous Egyptologist Brugsch Bey has been appointed to diplomatic service of an unknown character, and will go to Africa this month.

Among the noted amateur tricyclists of London who think nothing of making twenty mile excursions are Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard.

The Emperor of Morocco, Muley Hassah, is the only subscriber to a newspaper in the empire, a small weekly Arabic journal printed in Algiers.

Patti travelled to Wales recently in one of the Prince of Wales's salons. But Nilsson had the Queen's own drawing-room car to go from Liverpool to London.

Mrs. Browne left five hundred dollars for a memorial to her son, Artemus Ward, and a movement is now in progress to raise a fund to add to it by dime subscriptions.

When Marion Terry took her sister Ellen's part as Viola, at twenty-four hours' notice, all she knew of the part was as a spectator of Ellen's acting on the opening night.

Ah Shong, a Chinaman at Cape May, is a rich mandarin, tall and commanding, who wears the American dress, but whose body-servant is all satin and embroidery and bagginess.

Mrs. Celia Thaxter holds informal receptions at Clematis Cottage, Isles of Shoals, where there are always bright talk, good music, and sometimes the reading of one of her own poems by herself.

Gade, the composer, is old and portly, with gray hair and a jovial manner. He was greatly surprised lately to learn that Boston possessed a Conservatory of Music which taught more than fifteen hundred scholars.

With the object of completing the ethnological inquiries which have engaged Mr. R. G. Haliburton, Q.C., of Canada, eldest son of "Sam Slick," he intends shortly to visit Borneo, Feejee, New Zealand, and Australia.

Miss Louise Sidonie Veque, a well-connected lady and Creole beauty of the French quarter of New Orleans, has married a Chinaman, Sam Hing, a merchant in El Paso, Texas, and an educated and polished gentleman.

Prince Leopold is spoken of as having been a faultless host. His favorite modern author was Thackeray. He owned and constantly used the bog-wood walking-stick which Sir Walter Scott brought away with him from Ireland.

To his patients whose diseases are occasioned or aggravated by poverty, Sir Erasmus Wilson used often to give this prescription with marked success: "*Sume* the inclosed pound, and call for another dose every week until well."

In order to be elegiable for membership in the Rabelais Club of London, a man must have done one of two things—he must either have read Rabelais's works, or he must not have read them. Lord Houghton sometimes presides.

The well-known hymn, marked "Anonymous" in most books, "We're travelling home to heaven above," is said to have been written by the only colored resident of Athol, Massachusetts, Rev. John Mars, who is at present very ill.

Nilsson says Patti's voice holds out remarkably for a woman of her age; Patti only hopes she may be able to sing as well as Nilsson when she is as old; Gerster remembers the pleasure both these singers gave her when she was a little girl.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Greely were the guests in Montreal of the British Association. The lieutenant visited the Isles of Shoals the other day, in fulfillment of a sort of vow he made in the polar regions to thank Celia Thaxter for her *Tryst*, which he used to read to his men.

The fact of having pawned his watch when in need of funds, at the suggestion of Sophia Petrovska, hanged in 1881, caused Hartmann, the Nihilist to make an error in the time of firing the match at the mine which was intended to kill the Czar, who owed his life to this accident.

On the ground that it was against African etiquette for a white hand to touch her, the coal-black sovereign of the Italian colony of Asab, at present the guest of Turin, refused the doctor's attendance during a recent illness. She is the mother of two princes, though but sixteen years old herself.

Dr. Sterrett, of the American School at Athens, and Ramsey, the Scotch traveller, have lately made an expedition in Asia Minor with reference to the ruins of the cities of ancient Phrygia, Pisidia, and Lycaonia, including points of interest in connection with the Apostle Paul's travels, and have brought back observations on the remains and position of more than ten Greek towns of which no account has given by other explorers.

A pleasant meeting lately took place at St George's, Hanover Square, London, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Millar and Miss du Maurier, the lady with whose face all the world is so pleasantly familiar through the charming etchings by her father in the pages of *Punch*. It has been an open secret for many years that the graceful woman who figures in the drawing rooms of Du Maurier on every occasion is the favorite daughter of the artist, and great will be the regret if we never again see her face in the familiar place. All the world was represented in the church. Among those present were Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. Millais, and, perhaps most interesting of all, Mrs. Perugini, the charming daughter of Dickens, so well known as "Kate." But there was one absence regretted by all—Chang, the noble hound immortalized in *Punch*. By more than the bride was his absence mourned, for probably there have been no figures more admired by people of artistic tastes in this generation than these two.

A letter just received from the author of John Halifax, Gentleman, contains the following interesting comment on a recently published paper on "The Health of Intellectual Women." It should be borne in mind, by-the-way, that this paper related to the health and not the age of the ladies therein quoted, some of them being very youthful dames, whose fine health was worthy of remark: "It will amuse my friend Mrs. Oliphant, as it has amused me, to find ourselves credited with more years than we can boast of. She, though a 'wise' is scarcely an 'old' woman, being not sixty-six, as stated in your article on 'The Health of Intellectual Women,' but fifty-six; and I am fifty-eight. I may add, in confirmation of your statistics, that though neither of us has had a particularly easy life, she has always enjoyed perfect health, and I, though never very strong, have had no serious illness since I was quite a child. I am convinced that we women who use our brains, if blessed also with what, thank Heaven! most of us do possess, good common sense, may have as long and healthy lives as any others; perhaps more so, because we have, more than others, a refuge from the inevitable ills of life, and are saved from one great curse of idle women—we have no time to think about ourselves."

Early Printing.

The art of printing on wooden blocks in China seems to be due to the accident of some one desiring a facsimile of an inscription on a stone monument, in the first instance, by the process of rubbing with coloring matter over the paper, and subsequently by covering the stone with Indian ink, placing the paper against it, and rubbing. In 175 A.D., the text of the Chinese classics was cut on tablets, and of these impressions were taken, some of which are said to be still in existence. Printing from wooden blocks seems to be no older than the end of the sixth century. It was not until the tenth century that printing books became common. The use of movable type was said to date in China from the eleventh century. Movable copper type was used in Korea at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and even earlier; indeed, one book so printed appeared to date from the year 1317 and 1324. And even if it were, aiter all, not so old as it seemed to be, there were others dating unquestionably anterior to the invention of printing by movable type in Europe. The invention reached Japan from Korea, and there was a distinct mention of Korean types produced by casting and moulding about 1420 A.D. In Japan the earliest example of block printing dates from the middle of the eighth century. Before that stone inscriptions and engraved seals were in use. The early Japanese prints were chiefly reproductions of Chinese. The first really national work printed in Japan was the "Ni-hon-gi," at the end of the sixteenth century. Printed slips, apparently printed from cast copper or bronzed blocks, containing a *Dharani* out of the Budhist Scripture, were distributed to the number of one million in 794-770. The earliest Japanese printed books were of a considerably later date. Of those known the oldest was printed about 1200. Printing received a great impulse from the expeditions of Hideyoshi against Korea, when a number of books were brought back by the victors, and the Japanse learned what had been achieved by a people whom they had considered vastly their inferiors. Among these were some books printed with movable type, which seem to have found immediate favour with the Japanse, for nearly all the books of the next thirty or forty years were printed with movable type. Although illustrated books were extremely common in more recent Japanese literature, the earliest known bore the date 1610. Previous to this there were woodcuts on a large scale representing the popular gods, and to some of these a very great age was attributed. One was dated 1017, and another was engraved by Nichiren, who died 1282.

Tattooed Samoans.

The native [illegible] boats exhibited the general charac[illegible] of the Polynesian-Malays. Th[illegible] tattoo, but from the [illegible] downward over the hips and thighs to the knees, they were very closely tattooed. Unlike Maori tattoo, which follows curved lines, the Samoans puncture the color into the skin in a closely dotted mass, with diagonal lines of bare skin embellishing the design, which at a distance looks almost like a pair of dark pants. The instruments used are usually the spines of the shaddock tree or bone driven in with small mallets. The coloring matter is burned candle nut. The women do not tattoo. The process is begun with the men at the age of twenty, and is slow and painful. As among their civilized professional brethern there is a code of honour recognized in the profession devoted to this art, and this code is chiefly applied—so true is human nature in all its aspects—to the maintenance of an adequate scale of fees. A tattoo will sometimes stop in the middle of his job, leaving the subject half done, until his pecuniary demands are satisfied, and no professional brother can be tempted to cut in and finish the business. A Samoan is no more able to walk about for the rest of his life half tattooed than an Australasian masher with one whisker, and he is therefore obliged to pay up to the uttermost farthing. Although not so invariably as in Fiji, the Samoan men and women do dye their hair yellow with burnt coral, and paint their faces red and black. They also shave the heads of their children, using shark's teeth as razors. Rubbing or pressing noses, as with the Maoris, is the form of national salute. They never eat before ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, but afterward have no regular meal time eating almost continuously through the day.—*Melbourne Leader.*

Swallows and Cholera.

It has been stated again and again that swallows desert a district infected with cholera. The cholera correspondent of the *Times* says that "it is certain that there are none just now in Marseilles." Biologists appear to have hitherto regarded the statement as a popular fancy, but I think it worthy of better treatment. The idea that the bird has a mysterious instinct by which it divines the evil and avoids it is, of course, absurd; but there may be other very good and practical reasons, from a swallow's point of view, for leaving any place where the virus abounds. We know that swallows feed chiefly on gnats, and also that by far the longest period of gnat life is spent in the water. The gnat is a winged air-wandering creature only during the last brief breeding state of its existence. During all its growing life it is an aquatic animal: the egg floats on the surface of the water; the pupa is a twisting, jerking, jointed, worm-like creature, living and feeding in the water, though breathing air through a tube, which it thrusts above the surface; the big headed, wriggling, tufted larva lives in a like manner, and elaborates within it the winged creature that merely merges to perform parental duties in air and die. As cholera is propagated by polluted water, there is nothing unreasonable in supposing that such pollution is inimical to gnat life, and if so, the disappearance of the swallows is at once explained. They naturally desert the place from which their food supples are cut off.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

Not another Pill shall go down my throat again, said a citizen "when I can get such a prompt and pleasant cure for my Bilious attacks, such as Dr Carson's Stomach Bitters. It renders th Blood Pure and Cool and makes a splendid Spring Medicine. Large bottles 50 cents

Curious Customs of the Copts.

The Copts are regarded generally as the true and only descendants of the old Egyptians. Their faces and figures agree with what is known as the ancient stock. Their language—or rather the language of their religion, for Arabic is the current language—presents only such change, so scholars affirm, as might very naturally occur in so long an interval of time and among a people subjected to so many vicissitudes. These genuine Egyptians, whose blood flowed in the pyramid-builders, are also a type, apart by itself, of the Christian faith, tracing back all traditions and ecclesiastical authority to St. Mark, as the Catholics do to St. Peter. The Coptic church has a patriarch, who is styled the "patriarch of Alexandria," although his residence has been in Cairo. Under the patriarch, and chosen by him, are twelve bishops. The patriarch, in turn, is elected by the bishops, who find canditates, not among themselves, but among the monks, who, as a class, bear the reputation of sanctity. The bishops may, and often do, marry. The monks takes the vow of chastity. The ecclesiastical order includes also deacons, subdeacons, and clerks. The doctrine of the church is in all points like those of the Roman church, with the exceptions alluded to above. The ceremonies, however, are quite different. A child is baptised by immersing one-third of the body at the name of the Father, and by another third at the name of the Son, and a complete immersion at the mention of the Holy Ghost. The baptism under no circumstances can be performed any where but at the church. Baptism is preceded by thirty-six anointings. The child is immediately confirmed, and receives the wine at the eucharist, the priest dipping his finger in the wine and putting it in the child's mouth. The Copts have 150 churches and convents. Their cathedrals at Cairo, where they number ten thousand, is described as a large and rather elegant structure of the florid style of architecture. In public service, which is protracted, each one entering goes directly to the patriarch or bishop (if either be present) to greet him, and then mingles in the crowd, which is walking about, coming and going, or conversing, as inclination may suggest. The women are in the galleries, or behind screens, the Arab usage as to female proprieties prevailing among the Copts. The Encyclopedia Britannica speaks of the Copts as lovenly and unclean in house and person, and comparing very unfavorably with their Arab neighbors. Mr. Villiers Stuart, on the other hand, who is quite as good authority, speaks of them as educated, thrifty, and enterprising. In Upper Egypt there are perhaps 200,000, and on the delta 50,000, and they are, in Mr. Stuart's judgment, the sinew of the communities in which they dwell. Mr. McKenzie Wallace, another competent authority, is of the same opinion, and says, that the houses which attract the tourists' attention are found to belong to Copts. This small but venerable sect were, says Villiers Stuart, in imminent danger of massacre during the trouble with Arabi Pasha, and it is generally believed, according to a New York authority, that if, the victory of Tel-el Kebir had been delayed a few days, disaster would certainly have fallen upon them. Thus it appears that in the midst of the convulsions of Egypt exists a people who are at the same time a sect and a race, embodying in themselves the most ancient traditions, both of a nation and a religion. Insignificant in numbers, incapable, it would seem, of destination, and as incapable of affiliation with the great Christian bodies of which they are one, they are almost as much a miracle as the Jewish people. The Coptic churches remains. Islamism, which destroyed everything, left this inextinguishable remnant. Rome has sought to win them into subjection to the Holy See, but in vain. And the Anglican church, yearning after them as properly belonging to its own fold, is at a loss how to approach them.

The Architecture of South American Indians.

There is considerable variety in the shape and appearance of the houses made by South American Indians, even of the same tribe. In this village there were three different designs. First there was the open-sided shed which appeared to be used in common by the whole village for cooking purposes; then there were three rectangular building with roofs sloping nearly to the ground and sides made of split palm-leaves woven in and out between small poles, which were occupied by the larger portion of the villagers; and last of all was a large, round affair with a comical roof of palm thatch, and with plaited sides, which was occupied for sleeping purposes, but, singularly enough solely by the men. These last four houses were provided with narrow entrances, but were unlighted in any other way. Their floors were of Mother earth, trampled smooth and hard by many naked feet, and their roofs inside were shiny black from the soot and smoke wieh had accumulated there. Strung wherever space could be found were the small cotton hammocks of the Indians, and beneath each during the night burned a little fire to warm the naked body of the sleeper. In the rafters overhead, stretched from pole to pole, were the long straight bows and shiny yellow arrows of the warriors, and may be among the lot the deadly blow-pipe, or hanging from a peg, the paddle-shaped war club used by these people. Various earthernware utensils lay around, and the ingenious basket-work mataple, er cassava strainer, was never absent.

Escaping From Brigands.

The circumstances under which the son of Consul Dussi, recently captured by brigands near Rodosto, Roumelia, was liberated without paying a ransom, are related as follows: The brigands were surrounded by a detachment of troops under orders not to attack until the young man should be in safety. Meanwhile the brigands had run short of provisions, especi ally of wine M. Dussi, their captive, suggested that he should be allowed to write to his father to send a few bottles, which was readily assented to. M. Dussi accordingly wrote the letter, but, as none of the band could read, he proposed that a strong narcotic should be mixed with the wine, and that a sum of $500 and a free pardon should be promised to the messenger if he assisted him to escape. The plan was carried out. When the wine arrived the brigands eagerly partook of it, and were soon stupefied by the effects of the narcotic it contained. M. Dussi and his guide were thus enabled to get away and to reach the nearest village occupied by the gendarmes. The brigands were then easily taken prisoners by the troops under the command of General Mehemet Pacha. The member of the band who contributed to M. Dussi's escape has reteived the $500 promised to him, and will cot be in any way molested by the aunorities.—*English Paper.*

Oh! how tired and weak I feel, I don't believe I wil ever get through this Spring house-cleaning! Oh yes you will if you take a bottle or two of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters to purify your blood and tone up the system. In large bottles 50 cents

At an intended wedding, just as the ceremonies were to begin, the bride suddenly called upon the bridegroom (a seafaring man) to abjure tobacco, on pain of forfeiture of wedded bliss, etc., which he refused to do—then and there taking a fresh quid from the tobacco box, to show his independence. Whereupon the young woman took out a box, "took a chew," amid the applause of the spectators, and requested the clergyman to go on with the service. This was too much for the bridegroom, who fled the scene, leaving the girl triumphant, with a piece of liquorice in her mouth.

"Molly, I wish you would be a better little girl," said an Austin father to his little daughter. "You have no idea how sorry I am, that mama has to scold you all the time." 'Don't worry about it, pa," was the reply of the little angel; "I am not one of those sensitive children. Half the time I don't hear what she says."—*Texas Siftings.*

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon Treatment of Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond, with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King-street West, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—*Montreal Star.*

Youthful rashness skips like a hare over the meshes of good counsel.

A Question.

How can we raise more corn to the acher? Why, of course, by using PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has given universal satisfaction, for it is sure, safe and painless. Like every article of real merit it has a host of imitators, and we would specially warn the public to guard against those dangerous substitutes offered for the genuine Putnam's Extractor. N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

The judicious planting encalyptus trees has been recommended by Baron Von Muller as a means of increasing and maintaining the water-supply of Australia. These trees—known also as the "blue gum" trees—are credited with remarkable power of collecting and absorbing water, and of condensing into water the moisture in the air.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Love is the most terrible and also the most generous of the passions; it is the only one that includes in its dreams the happiness of some one else.

Home Testimony.

Many hundred recommendations similar in character to the one given below have been received, and give proof of the great value of Polson's NERVILINE as a pain remedy. Try it.

ATOHL, Feb. 20.—We hereby certify that we have used Nerviline in our families, and have found it a most reliable remedy for cramps in the stomach, also for headache, and externally for rheumatic pains. No house should by without this invaluable remedy. LUKE COLE. ELISHA COLE J.P

By holding a very little misery quite close to our eyes we entirely lose sight of a great deal of comfort beyond which might be taken

Astronomers tell us in their own simple, intelligible way that the gradual lengthening of the days is due to the "obliquity of the ecliptic to the terrestrial horizon." This ought to set at rest the foolish idea that the days are longer because the sun rises earlier and sets later.

Young Men! Read This.

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Volatic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Swedenborg says, "Words are things." They are more; they are spiritual forces—angels of blessing or cursing. Unuttered, we control them; uttered, they control us.

A growth forming a scum upon a pond near Campbellton, New South Wales, has been noticed to have a rich green color in the mornings, turning into deep red in the afternoons.

There are lots of people going around grumbling, and half sick at the Stomach all the time; who might be well and happy, if they only used Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters occasionally. It is a splendid Blood Purifier All Druggists 50 cents.

A. P. 46

THOS. GALLOWAY & Co., Cotton, Woollen, Silk, Carpet, and Worsted Shuttle Makers, Dundas, Ont.

OVER 200 FARMS IN MICHIGAN FOR SALE Description and price list furnished free to all applicants. GEO. W. SNOVER 103 Griswold street Detroit, Mich.

PARTY WANTED TO PURCHASE CARRIAGE shops 24 x 118 feet; double stoop, with office 24 x 60; blacksmith's shop, 20 x 42; lumber, barn, and shed horse barn, two acres of land with dwelling-house suitable for two small families; two cisterns, cellar, and well, situated at Ross' Corners, four miles from Belleville, on main gravelled road; good locality, where a business from $8,000 to $10,000 per annum is done. The premises are new in full blast, and will be sold to good iveman at a bargain. HARFORD ASHLEY, Belleville

MUTUAL MARRIAGE ENDOWNMENT AS Incorporated. Head Office, London, Ont. Issues Certificates from $125 to $3,000, payable on marriage, at following rates. For $500, or half certificate, $4; quarterly dues in advance, $0.75. For $1,000 Certificate, $6; quarterly dues in advance $1.00. For $2,000 Certificate, $10; quarterly dues in advance $2.00. For $3,000 Certificate, $15; quarterly dues in advance $3.00. The only cash payments. Assessments on marriages $1.50 on each $1000. First years quarterly assessments are promptly paid, on present membership at end of year. Endowment reserve account will amount to $10,000, providing for a large number of endowments, which places this association in a sound financial position. No connection with any similar institution. A good savings society for young people. Send for By-Laws, &c. W. J IMLACH. Secretary, London, Ont.

MEN WANTED

Active pushing men wanted to wholesale my famous teas to consumers. Salary from $600 to $2000 per year Send stamp for particulars, JAMES LAUT, Importer, Toronto.

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If you want your houses to be attractive, use Ramsay's Improved Calcomine Colors for tinting Walls.—Can be used without the aid of a Painter and do not rub off. Made in fifteen different tints. Apply to your local dealers for them.

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E E KNOTT'S Speculator's Mart. Adelaide St East, Toronto. All kinds of real estate sold or exchanged on commission. Money loaned on all kinds of real estate at lowest rates of interest. Application for money from farmers a specialty. Rents collected and estates managed in town or country. N.B.—Best of references on application.

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MACHINERY. For sale 1 Westinghouse Traction Farm Engine. 1 Able Triumph do. 1 G. C. Morrison do. 1 8 h. p. Portable Engine and Boiler on Skids. 1 35 h. p. Horozontal by Northy. 1 do. by Waterous with cut off valve, and 20 engines and boilers of smaller sizes, all thoroughly refitted before leaving shop. 2 24-inch Planers and Matchers. 1 20-inch Pony Planer. 1 Iron Frame Tenoning machine. 1 Blind Slat Tenoner. 1 Buggy Plainer or Jointer. 2 band saws. 10 Saw Tables. 1 Fire-Proof Safe. 1 Jeweler's Tools Steel. 1 Book-Binder's Screw Press. 1 42-inch French Burr Portable Grist Mill. 1 62-inch inserted Tooth-Saw &c., &c. Send for new list, No. 9, containing full description of machinery in stock. Address,

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Sailing during winter from Portland every Thursday and Halifax every Saturday to Liverpool, and in summer from Quebec every Saturday to Liverpool, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers for Scotland and Ireland. Also from Baltimore via Halifax and St. Johns, N. F., to Liverpool fortnightly during summer months. The steamers of the Glasgow lines sail during winter between Portland and Glasgow, and Boston and Glasgow alternately; and during summer between Quebec and Glasgow and Boston and Glasgow every week.

For freight, passage, or other information apply to A. Schumacher & Co., Baltimore; S. Cunard & Co., Halifax; Shea & Co., St. John's N. F.; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N. B. Allan & Co., Chicago; Love & Alden, New York; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; H. A. Allan, Portland, Boston, Montreal

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Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Sailing from Quebec every Saturday during the summer months, and from Portland every Thursday during the winter months. Sailing dates from QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

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